

THE COUNTY PAPER.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

Edited and Published by

H. R. FRENCH

To whom all communications must be addressed, postage pre-paid.

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GEORGETOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Sixth Session will commence

Monday, September 3d, 1855

TERMS:

For Session of Forty weeks half

Yearly, in advance.

Board and Tuition, \$140.

Music on Piano or Guitar, \$50.

Latin, French, Drawing, Painting,

each \$20.

For particulars and address,

G. R. HAND, Principal.

July 12, 1855 20 by

BACON & LARD

WANTED.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

CASH OR CROCKERIES

on either of the above articles by

S. Y. KEENE.

April 19, 1855 5 1/2

SPRATT'S

Barnet Self Sealing Can.

These cans may be used for any purpose. The

directions for preserving fruit and vegetables,

comply with the cans. The mode is so simple that

anybody can use them. The cans are made of

iron, and are perfectly safe. They are made

in England, and are of the best quality.

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TEXAS

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE

Collecting & Land Agency.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS AT

LAW, AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, OFFICE

AT THE CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STS.,

GEORGETOWN, KY.

March 1, 1855 1 by

REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

It will be remembered, that, in the beginning

of the revolution, in Texas, several large

plantations in Texas, were in the hands of

the rebels, and were in the hands of the

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LILLY DALE

Two a calm still night,

And the moon's pale light,

Shone soft o'er hill and vale,

When friends made with grief

Stood around the dead bed

Of my poor lost Lilly Dale.

Oh, Lilly, sweet Lilly, dear Lilly Dale,

Now the wild rose blossoms o'er her little

green grave,

'Neath the trees in the flowery vale.

Her cheeks that once glowed

With the rose tint of health,

By the hand of disease grew pale,

And the death damp was on

The pure white brow

Of my poor lost Lilly Dale.

Oh, Lilly, sweet Lilly, &c.

"I go," she said,

To the land of rest,

And ere my strength shall fail,

I must tell you where,

Near my own loved home,

You must lay poor Lilly Dale.

Oh, Lilly, sweet Lilly, &c.

'Neath the chestnut tree,

Where the wild flowers grow,

And the stream ripples forth in the

vale,

Where the dear birds shall sing,

Their sweet songs in spring,

There lay poor Lilly Dale.

Oh, Lilly, sweet Lilly, &c.

Horrible Tragedy in California - A

Kentuckian Chief Actor.

The California papers bring full details

of a horrible affair in El Dorado county,

in which Jeremiah V. Craine, formerly of

Kentucky, attempted to kill, and did hor-

rribly if not fatally wound, a young girl to

whom he had been engaged, together with

an account of his escape and capture, the

preparations to lynch him and his rescue

from the mob by the Sheriff. The ac-

count now before us is from the "Miner's

Advocate, Diamond Springs," and we

condense it as follows:

In the forenoon of Friday last, Jeremiah

V. Craine, armed with a Colt's revolver

and bowie-knife, proceeded to the resi-

dence of Mr. Benjamin Newnam, one

half mile above Ringgold. Stopping at

the gate opening into the yard around

the house, he sent for Mr. N.'s daughter,

Miss Susan M. Newnam, to come out and

see him. She did so; whereupon Craine

asked her if she intended to "go and live

with him." She replied, "No, I will

die first." He responded, "then die you

have said and done against me and mine. We both have suffered thousands of deaths on account of our situation. Let none blame me harshly, for they cannot tell our feelings. God only knows how we have loved. I know according to the doctrine of the world we have acted wrong; but the world cannot judge correctly in matters of the heart. I have some letters that would throw some light on this subject, but I will burn them; they would injure others, and I do not wish to injure any one. I should have told you long ago, but it was contrary to Susan's wish, and she preferred suffering herself, rather than her father and mother should be unhappy on her account. She told me all; nothing that passed was hid from me, for she knew that I could never prove unfaithful. Our union was no common one; our very souls were united and are still, and will be so throughout eternity. We were made for each other. Had you have known this you would have acted different; but you could not know it, so do not blame yourself for it. We pardon you fully, and we ask your forgiveness of our mother and all the rest. Do not I pray you separate our bodies, but let my virgin bleed rest in my arms, and we both will bless you and watch over you in this and the spirit world. I die coolly and deliberately and without fear for I have lived a life that I am not ashamed of, and I die with a firm hope of a better country. And again I say do not weep for me or Susan, for we are happy—more happy than mortal tongue can express. Brock and Sarah I wish them a long and happy life, and freely forgive them for what they have done to bring about marriage between my own darling wife and a man that I will not here mention.

Let this be a lesson to all in regard to matches. Where two are united in heart and soul, let not any one try to separate, for God sanctions such unions. Read this to all that have any slander our memories. Farewell, farewell, a long farewell.

JEREMIAH V. CRAIKE.

August 7th, 1855.

DEAR DAUGHTER: Farewell, when this reaches you I shall have quitted the earth forever. I could not live any longer, my troubles were too much for me. I send you a breast-pin and finger-ring—pure gold; wear them for my sake, and pardon all my seeming neglect. Tell all the children farewell. You will get a letter from Mr. Davenport explaining all, and he will send you the breast-pin and ring. I have been offered fifty dollars for the pin often, but I kept it for my girl. Farewell, dear Melissa, a long farewell. I am going to the world of spirits, where I can watch over my child.

Your father, even in death.

JEREMIAH V. CRAIKE.

MELISSA D. CRAIKE.

Addressed on the envelope: "Miss Melissa D. Craike, Midway, Woodford county, Ky.]" There were other letters addressed to different persons, but they throw no additional light on the dark transaction, and we omit them.

From the Louisville Times.

Approaching Democratic Convention.

Although when this Convention was first proposed, we did not fully concur as to the time of its meeting, we are now convinced that there is a peculiar fitness in calling the party together for deliberation as early as possible. The Democracy of Kentucky having been defrauded out of the election, and not having been permitted to give at the polls the true state of public feeling in Kentucky, should assemble to make known to their brethren of other States and to the country that they were thus defrauded, and to fix the stigma where it is due. But for the murderous actions of the know nothings in this city and the capital made from it on the day of the election by the party wherever the telegraph reached, the Democratic State ticket would have been carried by a majority as large as is now shown in favor of the opposition. In view then of these facts and of the dangerous tendencies of such a party, unless the moral sense of the public and of the country is roused to a realization of their treasonable workings, it is fitting that a body which had such an opportunity of knowing their baseness should speak out in terms of uncompromising condemnation against an organization so vile, and leaders so unscrupulous.

As this is the idea which first naturally suggested the propriety of the Convention, so it should command its first attention. The action of the Convention on this subject should be decided and unanimous, and should be set forth to the world in language clear, concise, and unequivocal. Nothing less will free the State from the mortifying disgrace which is now resting upon it like an incubus, and nothing would tend more to give organization and unity to the party in the whole country than such evidence that the Democracy of Kentucky—though defrauded of its rightful majority—plants itself again as firmly as it did in its regular State Convention of March 15, upon the broad principles of religious liberty and equality to the oppressed foreigner, the uncompromising foe of secret political organizations, and the greatest enemy of the treasonable know nothing party. Such a reaffirmation of their former declaration would raise from depression those who were so sanguine as to the result of the last election. It would inspire confidence in the stability of the Democracy, and infuse new hope for the future.

But while this should command the first attention of the Convention, the occasion should not pass without an expression of sentiment on the part of the party as to all questions which are now or are likely during the next Congress to

enter into the political field of discussion. We are on the eve of stirring events, and it is proper for Kentucky, occupying such an important position as a frontier State, to take a firm stand upon the question which most vitally affects her interests. A slave State, she stands in juxtaposition to three free soil commonwealths, all progressing daily in their hostility to her institutions, and in their abnegation of the equal laws of Congress for their protection. It is proper, therefore, that we, occupying in point of frontier the most important situation of any Southern State, and knowing that we will have the cooperation of the whole South, should adopt some line of policy which, while it will securely protect our slave property will at the same time secure the support of the South and the cooperation of the good and patriotic men of the North. The Louisville Journal in a similar tirade and cry down the action of Southern States whenever they propose to take measures to protect their property and their lives from the depredations of Northern fanatics; but the fact is, the South has never yet taken firm enough ground upon the subject. Its action has consisted in the passing of resolutions by Conventions, and in the escape of a little verbal indignation against the perpetrators of outrages. Of late years, however, the boldness of abolitionists in abducting our slaves, and their utter defiance of our constitutional rights and indemnification, give just cause for alarm, and warn us to take effective measures to maintain our rights. Among the many flagrant outrages which Kentucky has suffered, stands prominent the Demmon slave case, in which not only were the rights of property annulled, but the constitutional provisions nullified and set at defiance, and that, too, by the Supreme Court of Ohio. Such a case as this, we think affords a good basis of action on the part of our State, and we deem it the duty of the Democratic party to take official action upon the subject. The whole matter will be brought before the next Legislature, in order to exact from the State of Ohio indemnity for the loss of the slave and the expenses accruing from the attempt to recover her. The whole South is looking at this time to the enactment of provisions by which their rights may be protected, and it is only necessary for us to take a firm stand on this question to turn back the tide of fanaticism at the North, and to re-instate the brave patriots who have fallen there fighting for our rights. The last Democratic Convention of Georgia passed a resolution urging upon the Legislature the enactment of a law declaring all citizens of Massachusetts, and such States as like it would nullify the fugitive slave law, outlaws and deprived of the protection of the laws. The resolution passed; but, on motion of Howell Cobb, it was reconsidered, and a milder one, merely recommending the Legislature to adopt such retaliatory measures as their wisdom should suggest, unanimously passed.

The approaching Convention should take some such action as this, but from the greater necessity of protection in our case, some more specific line of policy should be laid down, and in looking about us for means to check Northern fanaticism we can see none more available than a system of commercial non-intercourse with such States as refuse to recognize our rights. Such a system, carefully laid down, would effect more for us than all the newspaper philippics which can be directed against the North. Let them see that we are determined to resist their encroachments, and fanaticism will pause, while our friends at the North who recognize our constitutional rights, will be strengthened and again placed in power. The sacrifice of so much worth at the North and the triumphant march of abolitionism and nullification, is owing more to the fact that we have not by our action taken such a stand as would justify our friends at the North in standing by us. There are even in the most fanatical States North many men who, though opposed to slavery, are yet in favor of seeing our rights under the constitution maintained, and while they have been fighting for them, we have been lying in comparative apathy and inactivity. Some definite action by the Democratic party, looking to the protection of slave property in Kentucky, would be the beginning of similar action all through the South; while it would have the advantage of unmasking the vile abolitionists in our midst, who, through the influence of the press, under their control, are daily diminishing the number of our slaves and betraying us into the hands of our enemies.

These are the two main subjects for deliberation on the part of the Convention; and to them, especially the last, we would direct the earnest attention of the Democrats, and, in fact, the entire State. The first will of necessity command attention, while the latter is paramount in the great interests involved. It is idle to attempt to disguise the fact that legislation is needed upon the subject of the insecurity of slave property in this State, and the total disregard of our rights exhibited by the free States—especially Ohio. It is also evident that there cannot be a better time to take the matter in hand. Our Legislature meets only biennially, and as immediate action is desirable, it could not be suggested by a more influential or fitting body than the great Democratic party. Let there be calmness, circumspection, deliberation and above all firmness; and a political revolution will be effected which will be effected which will restore confidence in our State and peace to the Union.

27. The population of Memphis and suburbs, according to the census just taken, is 16,093—increased nearly 1,000 since last year.

28. The population of Memphis and suburbs, according to the census just taken, is 16,093—increased nearly 1,000 since last year.

The Last of Sam.

His Biography—His Last Will and Testament—His Epitaph.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

In my late attempt to *save the country*, by appropriating the leaves and fishes of office to my own special use and benefit, I received five most unmerciful thrashings from that hard-fisted old fellow, named Democracy. He had been living (of late years) in such ease and plenty, and had grown so fat, I thought he could be easily whipped out. I tried to buy him off at first, by offering him a share of the spoils, but he would not have the whole; and when I went to argue the point with him, up in Old Virginia, he struck me an unexpected and stupefying blow on the head, which has left a buzzing in my ears ever since.

I next made a hasty retreat into Tennessee, where I scraped an acquaintance with a certain Mr. Southern Sentiment, (a very influential gentleman of those parts,) and tried to enlist him in my favor, but the old fellow was very particular, and asked me for my letters of introduction;—these did not seem to suit him, and on reading one from Fred. Douglas, the colored gentleman, he called me scoundrel, and pointed me out to Old Democracy again. A regular coward in Tennessee, and an unmerciful cat-hauling in North Carolina, brought me to the conclusion that Mr. Southern Sentiment would not do to tie to—so doffing my old name, and my anti-Catholic cockade, I mounted my favorite nag, called by the patriotic name of "Americanism shall rule America." (a present, by the way, from the foreign editor of the New York Herald, and thus disguised I made my way into the State of Alabama; but falling into the company of one Jere. Clemens, (a notorious liar,) I was at once suspected. Old Democracy got after me again, tore off my disguise, and literally kicked both myself and my imported nag into the Gulf Mexico. Swimming ashore in Texas, I borrowed a suit of his old uniform from Sam Houston, and took the stump, smelling strongly of San Jacinto; but that ever-living Old Democracy recognized me again—doomed meas that same old coon—knocked me down with a blow of his Baltimore platform—lashed me like a Camanche Indian, and dragged me across the Rio Grande, on the Mexican side of which I now reside, in a dying condition.

Seeing that my end is approaching, I make the following distribution of my effects, and do hereby make, constitute and appoint Ned Buntline, of New York, Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, and Samuel L. Austell, of Arkansas, my sole executors: 1st. I do enjoin it as a sacred duty upon my said executors, that they have my remains removed (at their own expense) to Phillips county, Arkansas—that my said remains be deposited in a coffin manufactured out of the anti-foreign, anti-Catholic, anti-republican, and premitting planks of my Philadelphia platform—that they have me buried on the 11th inst., under the speaker's stand, at the know nothing meeting ground, one mile South of Helena, on which occasion Mrs. Patterson, the nunnerly searsher, is requested to preach my funeral sermon, and Henry Wilson, the exclusively negro-philanthropist, to speak my obituary address. In consideration of the above services, to be rendered unto my remains by the said Patterson and Wilson, I bequeath to them and to their heirs forever (without reference to color) my whole stock of cant phrases, patriotic maxims, and diabolical insinuations, save and except my grand war-cry, "Hurrah for Sam," which I bequeath in fee simple to the State of Kentucky.

2nd. I bequeath unto the orators of the day, on the occasion of said meeting, my new and carefully revised edition of the U. S. Census Report, by which it appears that there are more foreign than native, more Catholic than Protestant voters in the State of Arkansas. I also give to said orators, my choice selections from Bronson's Review and the Shepherd of the Valley; also, my letter from the Pope of Rome to Archbishop Hughes directing him to crush out republicanism.

3rd. All the fulsome praises heaped upon me by the London Times, and other British and Hessian newspapers, together with Wilson's, and Houston's, and Jere. Clemens' celebrated letters, I give to Col. Gentry, of Tennessee, with the injunction that he wrap them up in Eau de Cologne, and read, mark, learn and inwardly digest them, three times a day, from this time forward, until he is elected Governor of the Volunteer State.

4th. My sentiments on the rights of the South, I give, in equal shares, to the Duchess of Sutherland and her three thousand Protestant chaplains, in New England, who are praying night and day for the downfall of slavery, and the amalgamation of the white and negro races.

5th. All the places and pensions which are to be mine as soon as the pure, patriotic and incorruptible action of corruption has crushed the Old Democracy, I give (without reservation) to those poor disappointed creatures who deserted their first principles, under the delusion that Democracy was a sinking ship, and must go down the moment they quitted it.

6th. My last accumulating debts, defuncts and disappointments, my battered white hat, and my old clothes, I give to those short-sighted ignoramus who lost their money in betting on my success.

7th. To George D. Prentice, of Louisville, I give the torch with which he burned weak women and helpless children to death. It may light him to another victory.

8th. In lieu of the government printing, I bequeath to the Arkansas know nothing press my "insane American feeling."

9th. To the Little Rock Gazette and

Democrat, I give all my slang phrases, and dirty, ungentlemanly epithets. I do so in accordance with the scripture command, "They that have to them shall be given."

10th. To the political persons of Arkansas, to them and their heirs forever, I give all my religion—my choice selection of social and political strifes—my unchristian bigotry—my secret oaths, grips and passwords—and lastly, my copy of the holy scriptures, which I have *Americanized* by striking out the following anti-American verses—to-wit: the 33d and 34th verses of the 19th chapter of Leviticus, the 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th verses of the 5th chapter of the gospel according to St. Matthew; the 12th verse of the 6th chapter of the General Epistle of James.

11th. My very convenient knack of changing my face and my principles, to suit local prejudices, I bequeath to Albert Pike, (of uncertain locality,) with the recommendation that, when he uses it next, he do so in a less bungling manner than heretofore.

12th. The keen amputating instruments with which I cut Kentucky from her hitherto close connection with her Southern sisters, and the bloody bandages with which I have bound her to the black State of Massachusetts, I bequeath to Dr. Solomon Borland, in consideration that the said M. D. do cut off from the national democracy, that corrupted cancer called the Borland faction, and bind them to the heels of any party that will bid for their services.

13th. My new patent wooden nudging system of morality, I give in trust to Dorsey Rice, of Phillips county, Arkansas, to be by him disposed of on the most profitable terms, and the proceeds thereof to be applied to the construction of a monument, commemorative of the instability of all sublimary expectations.

14th. To the Angel Gabriel, of Cock Lane, London, and Dr. T. M. Jacks, of Helena, and all other jacksasses, I give and bequeath the following advice:—Bray out of some more popular trumpet! Sam has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

15th. Lastly, it is my desire that the following epitaph be printed on a fragment of my Philadelphia platform, and stuck over my grave:—

AMERICAN SAM.

Born at the Five Points, New York, in the year 1853. Died of bad company and being up of nights.

Aged eighteen months. "Bogot in sin, to die in shame, My life begun and ends the same." Signed, sealed and delivered, the 1st night of September, 1855.

Witness:

KENNETH RAYNER,

A. J. DONALDSON,

WENDAL PHILLIPS.

LOVE IN A COTTAGE

I.—THE LOVER.

Oh, can you live on cottage rolls, And cresces from the brook? Will kisses, dear one, serve for sauce, Or shall we miss the cook? Wilt ever sigh, my gentle girl, To fetch our humble coals? But when we're very short of cash, Wilt live on cottage rolls?

Oh, can you sup on turnip tops, Nor sigh for higher state, When that within our cottage walls, May chance to be our fate? Wilt never dream, thou tender one, Of balls and drapers' shops? Wilt thou a cheerful smile put on, And sup on turnip tops?

II.—THE LADY.

Yes, I will live on cottage rolls, With love, and joy, and cheer; My heart will seek no other bliss, Than thy own bride to be. For joy must pay some tolls, So I with thee, my only love, Will eat our cottage rolls.

Oh yes, I'll sup on turnip tops And cresces from the spring; And from our cot to gaudy scenes, My heart will ne'er take wing. Nor balls nor routes will tempt me then, Nor fancy drapers' shops; But all on love and sighs we'll live, And smile on turnip tops.

Root little pigs or die.

The Kentucky Statesman, thus graphically illustrate the hungry greed for office which prevails at Frankfort since the advent of the Know Nothing administration:

Reader, did you ever see a maternal swine with an interesting family of nine juvenile porkers and only eight officers? You have. Well, did you ever observe the perplexities of these incipient grunts at meal time? Did you ever listen to the disappointed and famishing grunts and piteous squeals of the one who came too late? Did at ever gaze upon the agonizing kinks which agitated the termination of his spinal column during his "disgrace at the wild hunt after office?" If "yes," you can form a faint idea of the present condition of a large number of the disinterested members of the renowned Frankfort clique. With them it is "root little pig or die," sure enough.

A HARD CASE.—Solomon Bumford, of Canterbury, pleaded guilty, on Tuesday morning, to a charge of giving away a glass of spirituous liquors to a woman, who asked it for the use of a sick child.—Bumford refused to take payment for the liquor. A fine of fifty dollars and costs of prosecution was awarded this deed of charity, as provided for under the 18th section of the law for the suppression of intemperance, passed by the legislature.

N. H. PERRY.

INDIANA BAPTISTS.—The General Association of Baptists in Indiana was held last week in New Albany. Rev. Sydney Dyro preached the introductory sermon; Rev. Dr. Bailey was chosen President, and C. Blood Secretary. The board of directors was located at Franklin.

Only one man who voted for the Maine liquor law has been returned to the legislature.

NEW GOODS!

H. RANKINS, & Co.

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK, comprising a pretty variety of Ladies Fall and Winter

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of the different shades and qualities, HERENOS, CASHMERE, M. de LAINES, FIGURED & PLAIN MORE, ANTIQUE SILKS, OF EVERY VARIETY, TAFFETA SILKS SATIN STRIPED POINTE, ALLOUETTE, MOST APPROVED AND NEWEST STYLES.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,

Deloges, of different shades, Madras Cloths, Ardenne, Boulogne, &c., suffice it to say, our friends shall be satisfied.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND SWISS

EMBROIDERIES:

Gentlemen, wishing handsome Over-Coats, French Beaver, or Pilot Cloth of various colors, can be accommodated. We have a fine stock of the most approved make.

BLUE AND BLACK CLOTHES,

Our stock of Cassimers, plaid, striped and plain, with Fush and Silk

VESTINGS!

are unsurpassed. We feel every confidence that our friends will be pleased, and it will give us pleasure to see and wait upon them. In conclusion we would state, that our stock of

SHOES & BOOTS,

COARSE AND FINE, will be found such as are sought for, and seldom found.

Sept. 29, 1855-30 tf.

A FINE STOCK OF FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

RICH FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, & C.

C. L. FREEMAN.

I AM now prepared to exhibit to purchasers of the goods of the largest, most varied and best assortment of Dry Goods ever offered in this market. I have now received my entire stock, embracing an almost endless variety of—

Ladies' Dress Goods;

Embroideries;

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods;

Shawls and Shirtings;

Plaid and striped Linseys;

And other goods suitable for servants' wear, &c., all of which I offer at the lowest prices, and at one price only.

Also—A superior stock of

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Fashionable and Elegant

HATS AND CAPS.

Invite the special attention of citizens and strangers to an examination of my stock, confident I can please and satisfy the most fastidious.

Sept. 29, 1855-30 tf.

HENRY FALLS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GARPET WAREHOUSE,

NO. 19 EAST FOURTH ST.,

BETWEEN MAIN & SYCAMORE STS.

CINCINNATI.

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF

ENGLISH

AND

American Carpets,

CURTAIN GOODS, OIL CLOTHS, & C.

For the Fall Trade, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the Public.

Sept. 18, 1855-29 4m.

FRESH ARRIVAL

JUST received and now in stock a large addition to our stock of

FAMILY

GROUBIES:

which we are desirous of selling low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, or on short time to practical DEALERS. Among the goods just received are:

25 Bags best Eastern Rio Coffee;

10 " Java Coffee;

10 " Lagayra Coffee;

6 Hubs, Bro. Sugar;

2 Clarified Sugar;

5 Bbls. crushed, granulated, and powdered Sugar;

1 Bbl. Chest each Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Tea;

2 Bbls. Superior C. Soda;

5 Boxes Extract Logwood;

2 " Ground Pepperc;

1 " Castile Soap and 1 of Camphor

20 " Fine Spanish Cigars;

12 " Half " Cigars;

OLDHAM'S COTTON YARN BATTERY,

which added to our former stock, will enable us to supply all demands.

By the way we want money now and as this is the first call we trust our friends will be forthcoming immediately if not sooner at least to the amount of last year's business and to enable us to compete with other towns around us we must reduce our business to the cash principle as much as possible. Four months is as much time as we can afford to give and we hope our friends will be satisfied with that time. We will give in the amounts for cash in kind.

A. D. E. HARCOURT.

Aug. 23, 1855-25 4m.

NEW FALL MILLINERY GOODS!!

204 Fifth St.

CINCINNATI, O.

MRS. J. A. HENDERSON,

[LATE MRS. E. M. RICE]

18 just now opening splendid stock of new BONNETS, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, TRIMMINGS, & C.

suitable for the FALL TRADE, to which she would respectfully invite the attention of her customers, her stock will be kept replenished throughout the season, (by daily arrivals from New York) with all that is new and beautiful in her line of business, and at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Country Merchants and Milliners, will find it to their advantage to look through her

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, before purchasing elsewhere.

MRS. J. A. HENDERSON,

204 FIFTH STREET, Between Elm & Platte Sts., Cincinnati, O.

Sept. 29, 1855-30 tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Thursday, the 4th of October next, I will offer at public sale, the following real estate, to-wit:

1. A certain lot of French, English, Scotch and Swiss

EMBROIDERIES:

Gentlemen, wishing handsome Over-Coats, French Beaver, or Pilot Cloth of various colors, can be accommodated. We have a fine stock of the most approved make.

BLUE AND BLACK CLOTHES,

Our stock of Cassimers, plaid, striped and plain, with Fush and Silk

VESTINGS!

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Sept. 29, 1855-30 tf.

HENRY FALLS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GARPET WARE

Don't be a Fool and Not

be a fool and not be a fool. The charge that it is "conceived in falsehood and nourished in duplicity" is simply necessary to read the following. It is a portion of a circular, a document to the know-nothing of George Washington, which fell by accident into the hands of a certain Democrat, who immediately gave it publicity.

"The paper was published in the State of the 27th of May, 1854, in the city of Washington, and now, in the month of June, 1854, it is again published. It is a portion of a circular, a document to the know-nothing of George Washington, which fell by accident into the hands of a certain Democrat, who immediately gave it publicity.

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Form of Affidavits in the County Paper

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PRIZES!

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FOR SALE

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DENTAL NOTICE

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A MAGNIFICENT PICTURE

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GREAT GIFT ENTERPRIZE

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KNOW THYSELF

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EXECUTOR'S SALE

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JUST RECEIVED

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FAMILY GROCERIES

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NICK NACKS

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SKY-LIGHT

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Paris Jewelry Store

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